

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.
A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines
Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME LI.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1870.

NUMBER 40

SPEECH OF Hon. Geo. M. Thomas.

DELIVERED AT
Louisville, Ky., Monday, October 10, 1870.

Fellow Citizens of Lawrence County:

When I started from my home last Saturday, I had not made up my mind to make the race for Congress. I had received a large number of letters from friends living in the various county composing the district, urging me to become a candidate. I had been waited upon by many persons and requested by them to make the race. When I got to Catlettsburg on Saturday night, I was told that the colored friends there were determined that I should run, and when I arrived on yesterday evening in your beautiful village, I found the Union men and Republicans of Lawrence county uniting in their determination that I should make the race. Finding that I could not any longer resist the kind appeals of true and tried friends I consented that I would gratify their wishes. Friends have kindly freely granted to me the use of the Court House, to address you on this evening, for which act of kindness I feel much indebted to him, and I must say that he has, upon all occasions, in and out of Court, treated me with courtesy and respect. I now announce to the voters of Lawrence county that I am a candidate for a seat in the Congress of the United States, at the next election. John H. Hall, who was not then nominated by a Convention or Committee, but announced myself a candidate, believing that it is the unanimous wish of the Republicans of this district that I should do so.

In announcing myself as a candidate, I do not wish any man to misunderstand my position upon the political issues of the day. I belong to that party which, by a series of Executive and Legislative acts, broke the compact of citizenship and equal civil and political rights, four and a half millions of slaves and bondmen. I belong to that party which raised money in unlimited measure, created powerful navies, organized vast armies, which fought many bloody battles, and after four years conflict, crushed the most unjustifiable and gigantic rebellion of ancient or modern times, and saved the life of the great Republic.

I belong to that party which established the principles of freedom and equality of rights to all men, without regard to color, race, or previous condition. I belong to that party which carried out that great republican idea of the equality of all men before the law, by incorporating it into the Constitution and laws of the country. I belong to that party which secured the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, by which citizens and civil rights were guaranteed to all native and American citizens. I belong to that party which secured the adoption of the Homestead law, under which the whole public domain is open to the possession and ownership of the laboring man, upon the condition of settlement and cultivation, at the nominal price of \$10 per 160 acres. I am opposed to the Democratic party, and will remove all restrictions and will give reason.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CANNOT BE TRUSTED

You all recollect that in the Presidential contest of 1856, the Democratic cry was to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge to save the Union. They all admitted that Fillmore was the best man, but they said he could not elect him. They said that Fremont was the best man, but that Union could not be saved, voted for Fillmore. You know the result of the election. The people were carried away with the cry to save the Union. Now, put the question to every person here: What did Buchanan do to save the Union? He did not get out of office until the 4th of March, 1861. Before that time seven States had seceded and organized a Provisional Government at Montgomery, and most of the forts and public property of the Government in the seceded States. They had organized an army with the avowed purpose of marching upon Washington and capturing the Capitol of your country. What was Buchanan doing all this time? He was a silent spectator; he quietly looked on while the conspirators were preparing to tear down the great temple of your country, and to hand it over to the flames. The two ideas will constantly war on each other, until one or the other prevails. Our forefathers had established our government upon the immutable principles of equality and justice, one of universal freedom and the other of slavery. That they intended to build their government upon the great leading central idea of African slavery; in other words they believed that capital ought to own labor. I agree with them that the founders of government did make a mistake in establishing the government upon two leading ideas. The two ideas will constantly war on each other, until one or the other prevails. Our forefathers had established our government upon the immutable principles of equality and justice to all men, they had a majority of the Senate and House of Representatives, and they had the Supreme Court of the United States to decide the laws that they might pass according with their interpretation of the Constitution. With every department of the Government under their control, they had the power to secede from the United States, and to organize an independent and hostile Government within the territorial limits of the United States, and they made no effort to crush the conspiracy; they did not call out an army and navy, which was under their control; they did not do as that true patriot, General Jackson, did in 1832, when he sent the old veteran, General Scott, to South Carolina, to stop the secession movement of that day.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SINCE 1861.

I have shown you what the Democratic party did when they were in power. What has that party done since 1861 to entitle them to your confidence? They have not done a thing. The people are always right; the party opposed the issuing of greenbacks and formation of the National Banks; they opposed the freeing of the colored man, and they were opposed to his entering our army; they opposed the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments and the Reconstruction measures of Congress; they opposed all the acts of Congress securing to the colored man civil and political rights and equality before the law.

RECONSTRUCTION.

When the rebellion collapsed in 1865, there was not one legal State Government in the newly seceded States. To illustrate my idea: Take the State of South Carolina; she seceded in December 1860, and then organized a new State Government. The Constitution of the United States required every State, however, and providing that Congress never should have the power to interfere with slavery. This proposition was sent to all the States, Kentucky and Ohio and some other States adopted the amendment; but South Carolina speaking through her Representatives said that Congress might send to them a blank sheet of paper with not a line written on it, and they could not write on that blank sheet of paper the word "slavery," by which they would ever return to the Union. All the seven seceded States rejected the proposition. It failed. The South would not accept any reasonable settlement. I will state here that it is a remarkable fact, that the war commenced with a proposition to perpetuate slavery forever in the Republic, and that it ended with a proposition to abolish slavery throughout the South. The South rejected the first and accepted the second. It is true that God works in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform. He makes the wrath of man praise him.

But the war came and the government was compelled to defend itself or submit to despotism. Vast armies had to be organized, and brought into the field, subsisted and paid; an immense navy had to be created. The soldier, the wife, the orphan, the widow, and the public debt were increased, and the cost must be paid according to the contract. There must be no repudiation. This nation cannot afford to be dishonest.

On the first day of March 1869 the public debt of the United States, less amount of cash in the treasury according to the official statement, was \$2,253,463,260.01.

On the first day of July, 1870 the public debt was \$2,366,599.74.

Decrease of debt during month of July, 1870 \$17,631,123.74

Decrease of debt during month of August, 1870 15,403,325.50

Total decrease from June 30, to September 1, 1870 30,367,440.33

From March 4, 1869 to Sept. 30, 1870 139,000,957.17

Total decrease since Nov. 4, 1869 \$169,406,536.50

THE REVENUE.

I read from a statement before me: "With-

you

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE
MAYSVILLE, KY., NOVEMBER 24, 1870.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
OFFICE—COURT STREET.

FOR CONGRESS
Hon. JOHN M. RICE,
OF LAWRENCE.

The letters of Secretary J. D. Cox refusing to permit the clerks in the Department of the Interior to be arbitrarily assessed for the purpose of raising a corruption fund with which to influence the State elections do him honor. No matter by whom inaugurated or by whom encouraged the system is evil in itself and pernicious in its results. If the salaries of the clerks are larger than they earn and larger than they need for their support, they should be reduced, so that the burden of taxation may fall more lightly upon the people. To make the salaries larger than necessary so as to give the clerks an unearned and unneeded sum to enable them to contribute the surplus to an electioneering fund for a party is to make the country pay the partisan expenses of the Radicals in demoralizing the people. On the other hand it is an outrage upon the clerks to force them to contribute any part of their earned salaries necessary to the support of themselves and their families for any purpose, and the consequence must be to impel them to dishonesty. That President Grant differed from the Secretary in this matter is an additional evidence of the low moral standard by which his actions are controlled.

A correspondent of the Lexington Statesman asserts that the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad would long since have been completed had it not been for the local opposition to it existing in Maysville. It would be a remarkable logical feat if the writer should demonstrate his statement to be true. It is not probable that he can assign a single good and true reason for his belief. In the first place neither Maysville or Mason county were ever expected to contribute a cent to the construction of that road. In the second place no county that was ever asked or expected to contribute a cent to the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad was ever interested in any Maysville railroad enterprise, except Fayette which voted a subscription to the Lexington and Big Sandy and refused one to the Maysville and Lexington railroad. In the third place Maysville never exerted or attempted to exert any influence upon the people of any county, or any individual in any county, to prevent them or him subscribing to the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad. In the fourth place Maysville isn't opposed to the building of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, but would be very glad to see it built and would try to interest it at or about the Licking Cross Roads. In the fifth place the correspondent's statement isn't true in whole or in part. In the sixth place the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad failed of being built simply because the people interested didn't furnish the money to build it, with which the people of Maysville had nothing to do.

We thought it better that Wm. E. ARTHUR should withdraw from the race for Congress in the Covington District, so that the Democrats might unite on some one who had not been involved in the acrimonious contests between himself and Col. THOMAS L. JONES. But he did not do so and it is now too late. We hope that the Democrats of the District will give him a unanimous support. Let them consent to waive for the present all recollection of the recent disputes and vote for their principles without regard to any other question. ARTHUR is a man of talent and will make them a creditable representative.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The Mexican Commission, having closed its Fall sitting, Mr. WADSWORTH the American Commissioner, has returned to this city. The Commission has had a large number of claims under consideration—amounting in all to six hundred millions of dollars—and up to the close of the late sitting many other claims were pressing for admission which had not been filed with the time to which claimants were limited by the provisions of the treaty. Of the claims admitted, we believe that none have thus far been allowed, and as a large proportion of those which have been received are represented to be exceedingly unsubstantial, if not positively frivolous, in character, it is to be presumed that the most of those which remain to be considered will meet with little favor.

Many of the cases are said to be highly curious and interesting—in some instances strikingly romantic. Nearly, if not quite, all of them involve nice questions of public law, and as the more important cases will require minute, patient, and impartial investigation, it is likely the sittings of the Commission will be indefinitely protracted. The problem before it is to do justice to each claimant and at the same time, to keep a vigilant eye upon the national exchequer. But the powers of the Commission are large, its duties clear, its decisions final; and to all—except disappointed claimants—it proceedings will no doubt be eminently satisfactory.

Senator MORTON has declined the Embassy to the Court of St. James, and his resignation was approved and accepted by the President. It was dictated by the desire to prevent an election of a Democrat to the Senatorship from Indiana which would have been made vacant by MORTON's acceptance of the foreign mission.

On Saturday wits of quo warranto were served upon O. P. NICHOLSON, J. D. SWEEDE and CHAR. AMOS, Judges of the Supreme Court, in session at Knoxville, Tennessee, and J. B. HYKILL, reported at the instance of E. CAMP, United States Attorney. They are charged with holding office contrary to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment. It is probable the Supreme Court will adjourn to await the issue of the investigation.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee on the 20th inst. delivered an important opinion on the belligerent power of the Confederate States as follows: "The late war was a public and civil war; that the same belligerent rights which belonged to the government of the United States attached to the Confederate government, and the Confederate States had the same power to make war, take and appropriate property, provide a currency, and all other similar acts which could rightfully be exercised by a sovereign State at war; and that the United States had no power to determine the unreasonableness or unreasonable nature of the measures adopted by the government of the Confederate States in its conduct of the war; and its power to capture and destroy its enemies and their property was as complete as belonged to the United States government."

WILLIS B. MACHEN would like to be Governor of Kentucky, but the Fourteenth Amendment is in the way. He intends to apply for a removal of his disabilities by Congress, and should he be successful he will be ready to be sacrificed on the gubernatorial altar. JOHN YOUNG BROWN is canvassing the State for the nomination. JAMES B. MCCREERY, of Richmond, declines the honor of a nomination for Lieutenant Governor. He is not of the constitutional age. JOS. W. ALEXANDER hasn't declined yet, and we don't suppose he will. While he could not well afford to give up his practice for the Governorship, we don't believe he would decline the Lieutenant Governorship, which would occupy only about four months of his time in four years. A good many papers are complimenting him, and perhaps there's something in it.

THE FOREIGN SITUATION.
The dispatches are still replete with rumors of peace negotiations, but nothing certain seems to be known of their progress. It is surmised that the action of GRANVILLE was precipitated by an indignation from BISMARCK that the Prussian Government is now desirous of concluding arrangements for peace. The French journals jump at the conclusion that Prussia feels uncomfortable at their situation in France and are therefore disposed to exact less humiliating terms. This thought emboldens them, and they exert their own Government to a courageous resistance to all proposals for peace based upon the cession of territory by France. The French once so anxious for English intervention, now denounce England for her course and insist that the action of GRANVILLE is taken in the interest of Prussia. If these propositions fail from the truculence of either party, the bombardment of Paris will commence the first of November. A battle is reported to be impending at Orleans, which is occupied by a Prussian army numbering 25,000. The French army of the Loire is said to be moving for an aggressive policy.

Dispatches received since the above state that the British Press despair of successful negotiations for peace, but that the Cabinet is still confident. The hitch seems to be in the steadfastness with which Prussia insists on the cession of territory necessary to her protection against future aggressions from France. The authorities at Tours make much ado over an unimportant success of a sortie from Paris on the 21st, and rejoice over reported sickness in the Prussian camp. They claim success for GARIBOLDI in a skirmish in the Vosges. An energetic Agent wanted in every county.

NEW ERA IN THE SAVING MACHINE WORLD.
THE ABHORNOUS DISCOVERY has just been made that the HOMES SHUTTLE MACHINE is fast on its way to supersede the spinning jenny alike on both sides. It far surpasses both in speed and in cost.

CLAY-BEDINGER.—On Oct. 26th, at the home of the wife, near Lower Blue Lick, by Rev. H. M. Bedinger, John Clay, Esq., to Mrs. Annie E. Bedinger.

GVERAL FIBLE.—In Danville, Ky., on the 10th, by Rev. Mr. Gveral Fible, son of Mr. Overall, of Louisville, Ky., to Mrs. Fannie Fible.

DIED.

PAYNE.—In Aberdeen, Ohio, on Saturday, Nov. 2d, of congestion of the brain. Melvin Stock, aged 20, died yesterday.

DAY.—On the 1st, at Frenchburg, Mrs. Mrs. Batterson, by the Rev. Mr. Batterson, Mr. V. Overall, of Louisville, Ky., to Mrs. Fannie Fible.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOTTING MARRIED.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN.—On Social Evil, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married.

GENERAL.—On the 1st, at Philadelphia, General Boyer, the envoy of Marshal Bazaine, has approached the Empress with a view to propositions of peace or war, to be submitted to Prussia, but he was received with no more favor than were the emissaries of Bismarck on a previous occasion when a former envoy of the Prussian Chancellor came to propose peace, declaring that the King was disposed to content himself with two hundred and fifty thousand men, and that the indemnity of Strasbourg included. The Empress reigns with great energy, that so long as there was any question of the smallest cession of any territory, she would hold aloof from every negotiation. The events of the last month have made no alteration, and so far as the efforts of General Boyer have been directed to this point, they have completely failed. No could the mission of General Boyer have had or its object but to gain time for the French party of surrender. Metz at this moment. That story is only one way of conceasing the real object of General Boyer's journey. Marshal Bazaine is confident of the strength of his position, and as a General who has suffered no defeat, and at the head of the only French army which now exists, he thinks himself entitled to exercise not a little influence on the question whether peace shall be the dictator with whom the enemy would be forced to treat, taking the lead both of the Government which sits at Tours and that which is shut up in Paris, and he would rejoice that France should owe peace or victory to him, and to him only. This is respectable ambition, exaggerated, it may perhaps be, but it may be deserved, and it would naturally concide a peace favorable to the North German dynasty, than in accordance with the true interests of his country. There is no particle of truth in the stories told about an interview at Chislehurst, and it can scarcely be necessary to add that the approaching journey of the Emperor to King William's headquarters, belongs, like all the rest, to the imagination of the press. The genius of France coming to the aid of the present difficulties, has continued during the last few weeks to lead astray Prince Napoleon, who had taken sides with those who would perhaps have wished to induce the Empress to commit indiscipline, has his labor for his pains, while his violent recriminations against the Empire had no other result than to compel him to listen to some harsh truths from his illustrious cousin, and him to quit Chislehurst somewhat suddenly, where indeed his reception has been the cold.

The Russian Government carefully holds off from participation in any of the affairs of Great Britain to bring about an armistice, and it is apprehended from this that the Czar designs negotiating a separate treaty favorable to his designs in the East.

BASAINIE CAPITULATED.—Metz on last Thursday. The following is the announcement of the result by the King of Prussia, viz:

"This morning Basaine and Metz capitulated, with one hundred and fifty thousand prisoners, including twenty thousand sick and disabled."

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE
MAYSVILLE, KY., NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Assignment.—J. A. Kirkland has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. T. W. Beale is the assignee.

Hogs are selling in the vicinity of Sharpsburg at \$4 to \$6 each owing to the quality. November delivery, with good demand.

The Fayette farmers are very loth to take \$7 to \$7.50 for their hogs, and are disposed to hold them awhile. They very generally would jump at \$8.

Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth returned from Washington City on Friday last, and is now in attendance upon the Circuit Court. He will commence a canvass of the District for the Radical candidate for Congress on Wednesday.

Bailed.—On Monday Judge Stanton admitted Richard I. Key to bail in the sum of \$3,000 each on two indictments for murder. His brother and sisters and his attorneys, Wm. H. Wadsworth and T. J. Throop, are his securities.

Again.—Thornton, who attempted to shoot himself on Friday night, sought death by drowning on Saturday. He was seized by some bystanders just as he was about to throw himself into the river. Would it not be well to take care of him?

Public Sale.—Benedict Kirk will sell all his stock, farming utensils, corn, hay and oats, on Thursday, November 10th, at his residence three and a half miles from Washington. The stock includes some valuable animals.

\$1,000 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery, for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all severe lingering Coughs, Liver Complaint or Biliousness, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, as Crapulites, Pimples, Blotches and Boils. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pieron, Buffalo, N. Y.

Public Speaking.—T. M. Green, will address the people of Lewis county, at the following times and places, viz:

Mowers, " Thursday, Nov. 3d
Tollhouse, " Friday, Nov. 4th.

Kirk's Springs, " Saturday, Nov. 5th.

Speaking to commence at 2 o'clock each day. All parties are respectfully invited to attend.

An old gentleman who sometimes comes to the city for a "hander" had better look out, or his name will certainly get into the papers. We intend to publish all such cases, without respect to the parties. If he does not want his name published he must steer clear of the coffee houses, as this is the last time we will comply with his urgent entreaty to omit his name from our police report.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has declared a dividend of four per cent, on the stock of the main stem, payable on and after the 31st instant, clear of United States tax; also a dividend of five per cent. on the stock of the Washington branch for the half year ended 20th September, payable on and after the 17th instant clear of United States tax.

The four months of this year ending with September, show a higher temperature than a corresponding four of any year since 1763, and for the same four the rain-fall has been less than half the average, and smaller than in any corresponding year since 1804. These facts are gathered at Yale College, and are therefore reliable. That in this year has been the hottest that we have had for 107, and the driest that has visited us for 66 years.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to Assessors, directing them to request all liquor dealers, rectifiers and other persons having distilled spirits in their possession not in bonded warehouse, to render a statement of the quantity of liquor on hand on the 15th of November showing how much brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, higwines, alcohol and fruit brandies, and distinguishing between imported and domestic spirits.

The Maysville and Lexington Railroad is doing a pretty fair business, though it is but sixteen miles long. On Tuesday it brought to Maysville three hundred and twenty-five bushels of coal, and on Wednesday as many more. Daily large quantities of coal are shipped over the line. By the road coal is now delivered at 23 cents per bushel, a saving of three cents per bushel. The merchants of Flemingsburg are having their dry goods shipped by rail to Marshal's Depot and wagoned thence to Flemingsburg.

Revenue Decision.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a liquor dealer's tax for the first twenty-five thousand dollars of his sales is a special tax and not a tax on sales, and in making up that twenty-five thousand dollars he should include his sales of malt liquors and all other sales except his sales of tobacco. He also decides that the tax on malt liquors on and after October 1st, 1870, was repealed by the act of July 14th, 1870, and that in rendering their monthly returns of sales, liquor dealers should hereafter be required to report only their sales of foreign and domestic distilled spirits and wines.

Attempted Suicide.—A man walked into the hardware store of Owens & Barkley on Friday night and purchased some percussion caps. After fitting them on a pistol he stepped out of the back door, and immediately afterwards Mr. Barkley heard a cap snap. He opened the door immediately and saw the man with the pistol to his temple in the act of cocking and firing it a second time, but Mr. Barkley assured the would be suicide before he could carry out his purpose. Fortunately for the poor wretch's soul, the first cap fired was upon an empty chamber of the pistol. We hope he may live to repeat of his intended crime, the greatest a man can commit.

New Drug Store.—In an other column we publish the card of Messrs. January & Lloyd, who have recently opened a new, complete and beautiful Drug Store, on the corner of Second and Sutton streets. Their stock was well selected, of the best material, is varied and comprises every article in their line of business. Mr. Lloyd possesses extensive practical experience as a pharmacist, having been for a number of years one of the most valued assistants of the old firm of Senator & Broderick. In their employ also is Mr. Shuckford, who thoroughly learned his business under J. J. Wood. We take pleasure in recommending the firm to public patronage.

Cincinnati Hog Market.—Hogs are selling in Cincinnati at \$7 to \$7.25 per hundred, according to his account, which he commenced pouring in the oil. He spilled some of the oil upon a stone upon which the lamp was placed, and then let the lighted wick fall over upon the spilled oil. Of course there was a flame which communicated with the oil he was pouring out, and from that to the can itself. He tried to throw the can of burning oil out of the window, but let it fall into our waste basket full of papers. For a few moments there was danger, but Sydney, a negro woman living below, run up and threw a wet sheet over the flame which was immediately extinguished. Damage to us about \$6.00. Cause of accident pure carelessness, if indeed, it was not the result of an experiment.

Fine Millinery.—Mrs. Allender has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of hats, millinery, fancy goods, sash and bow ribbons, &c., which she is selling lower than ever before offered in Maysville. Country dealers supplied at wholesale prices. Store 2d street, opposite Court.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Kentucky, in session at Louisville, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Charles Eginton, of Winchester, G. M.; E. B. Jones, of Paducah, D. G. M.; E. W. Turner, of Richmond, G. W. S.; W. E. Woodruff, of Louisville, G. J. W.; Rev. H. A. H. Henderson of Lexington, G. Chap.; A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, G. Tr.; J. M. S. McCorkle, of Louisville, G. S. and T.

Agricultural Observer and Reporter.—One of the oldest, best, and certainly one of the cheapest farmer's journals in this country is the Agricultural Observer and Reporter, published weekly at Lexington, Ky., at \$1 per annum. It is the only South agricultural paper printed in the blue-grass region, which is so famous for its rich soil and splendid live stock. The getter-up of a club of six subscribers will receive this valuable paper for one year gratis.

The Economist, Henderson and Nashville Railroad.—This company are laying their track from Hopkinsville north at the rate of one mile per day. They propose to reach the coal fields by the 25th of November or the 1st of December in Christian county, and the better coal mines in Hopkinsville by the 15th of December. All the iron is purchased and shipped, or already delivered to complete the road in December. The work is going on bravely, and this important road to the southern portion of our State is drawing to a completion. We wish it, and all improvements in our State, the greatest success.

Important to Distillers.—Commissioner DeLano has issued an order suspending the operation of his former order, requiring tie meters to be attached to distilleries until the first day of January, 1871. The lower House of Congress having passed a resolution almost unanimously against the meter attachment, it is almost certain that the Senate will concur before July 1st, so that the distillers of the country will be relieved from this worse than useless imposition, and such as desire to resume business, can do so now without it.

Police News.—On October 15th R. Mayan and Thomas Roach were drunk and disorderly and were placed in the Court Street Station House to get sober. They were then fined, Mayan \$5 00 and costs, and Roach \$3 00 and costs. Both paid.

On the 19th Johnson Waiton, from the county, imbibed too freely of Mayaville whisky, got himself put in the Station House, and when sober was fined \$3 00 and costs for being drunk and disorderly. Paid.

On the 31st George Walker, colored, was fined \$3 00 and costs for amusing himself by cooking his wife. He paid. He enjoyed the hospitalities of the Station House for one night.

During the Germantown Fair James Culen, a boy, the son of a widow in Mayaville, went to get a drink when another boy attempted to take the cup from him. In the scuffle that followed young Cullen knocked down his assailant. A man standing by caught hold of Cullen, pinioned his hands behind his back and held him helpless while the other boy struck him in the forehead with a rock, crushing his skull. Some weeks afterward Dr. Shackford performed a surgical operation on him, taking out several pieces of broken bones from the skull. The boy's mind was unshinged, and though he was afterwards well enough to come out on the street, he never recovered. On Sunday he died from the effects of his wound. The man who held him needs the attention of a Grand Jury.

George P. Howell & Co. of New York, the well known and enterprising advertising agents, have purchased the agency of John Hooper & Co., of the same city, an equally well known and reliable firm, and by the union of the two will have by far the largest and most flourishing advertising establishment in the country; and if it is as well managed in the future as in the past it cannot fail to become still more gigantic and successful. Messrs. Howell & Co. publish the American Newspaper Directory, the most complete volume of the kind ever issued in this or any other country, and at their New York office they keep on file more than five thousand periodicals, which are always open to the free use of their patrons when in New York. Both the retiring partners of the late Geo. P. Howell & Co. are to remain with Geo. P. Howell & Co. for some months, until their own business matters can be adjusted, after which Mr. Wayne contemplates going abroad, and Mr. John Hooper, who has been elected treasurer of the Colwells, Shaw and Willard manufacturing company, of New York, will give his attention to the introduction of the patent tin-lined lead pipe, an article of great merit, extensively manufactured and sold by that company.

Sale.—Col. L. B. Goggin made the following sale of W. H. Evans' property near Flemingsburg, Tuesday Oct. 25th, 1870:

9 sheets.....\$ 50.00
1 sow.....12.75
1 calf.....18.25
1 heifer.....6.25
1 hogs.....45.00
1 old mare.....20.25
1 do.....37.00
2 small male colts.....55.00

Corn from \$15 to \$17 per acre; household goods sold well; farming utensils sold low.

For other parts:

1 cow.....\$45.00
1 old cow.....16.50
2 small calves.....25.00
1 hogs.....6.00
1 do.....45.00
1 old mare.....20.25
1 do.....37.00
2 small male colts.....55.00

Corn from \$15 to \$17 per acre; household goods sold well; farming utensils sold low.

At Flemingsburg, Monday, October 24th, 1870, County Court day:

1 pair mules.....\$ 90.00
1 bay mare.....12.50
1 gray do.....10.00
1 brown do.....10.00
1 bay horse.....12.00
1 Durham bull.....70.75

Plenty of stock on the market but very dull.

Our Fire.—On Monday night we purchased a can of Petroleum Fluid with several lamps. The lamps were immediately filled, and the light gave entire satisfaction. On Tuesday night an accident occurred which came very near being serious. Two apprentices were in the office, one at work and the other, as he says, engaged in filling a lamp with Petrole-

um Fluid. The lamp was lighted and nearly full, according to his account, which he commenced pouring in the oil. He spilled some of the oil upon a stone upon which the lamp was placed, and then let the lighted wick fall over upon the spilled oil. Of course there was a flame which communicated with the oil he was pouring out, and from that to the can itself. He tried to throw the can of burning oil out of the window, but let it fall into our waste basket full of papers. For a few moments there was danger, but Sydney, a negro woman living below, run up and threw a wet sheet over the flame which was immediately extinguished. Damage to us about \$6.00. Cause of accident pure carelessness, if indeed, it was not the result of an experiment.

The London Club Houses.—**Their Splendor and Luxury. Their Dining and Kitchen Services Reduced to a Price.**—*The Old Royal Inn, Fca & Eclipso, a Charming Chapter.* [From Palace and Hotel.]

Club life has attained its greatest perfection in London. No city upon the continent can compare with it for the number of clubs, the magnificence of their architecture, their luxurious furniture, and standing in society of their members.

There are upwards of fifty clubs in London, in which all the professions, and all the stations in life find representations, with a roll of perhaps 45,000 members. The following are the principal clubs, with the cost of ground and construction: Army and Navy Club, £100,000 (\$500,000); Conservative Club, St. James street, 1,500 members, £81,000; Garrick Club, King street, Covent Garden, 500 members, £25,000; Junior United States Service Club, corner of Charles and Regent streets, 1,500 members, £75 00; Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, 200 members, £60,000; Carlton Club, 1,400 members, £120,000; Union Club, Pall Mall East, 500 members, £20,000; Wyndham Club, St. James' Square, 600 members, £30,000; Westminster Club, Albemarle street, 560 members, £15,000; Athenaeum, Pall Mall, 200 members, £60,000; Carlton, Pall Mall, 800 members, £20,000; Guards' Hall, Pall Mall, 500 members, £15,000; Cavendish Club, 297 Regent street, 500 members, £15,000; and Civil Service Club, 80 Pall Mall, 1,000 members, £20,000.

Each member is elected by ballot, and pays an entrance on admission, and afterward an annual subscription, which varies, like entrance fees, in different clubs. Thus, in the Athenaeum, the entrance fee is £25 00, (about \$130) annual subscription £6 6s. (£31)

When clubs were first started they were regarded with much suspicion as being more or less the haunts of dissipation and debauchery. The ladies, however, arrived and flourished under their enmity, and it was found that they discouraged coarse drunkenness, the prevalent vice of Englishmen; encouraged social intercourse—of which ladies partook elsewhere; refined the manners of the members, constituted courts of honor, and tended most religiously to the manufacture of gentlemen.

The London clubs are private clubs, on a vast and magnificent scale. The hall rooms, coffee rooms, nine pine rooms, splendid libraries, saloons, furniture, and all the refreshments which a member has.

whether breakfast, dinner, supper, or wine, are furnished to him at the market cost price, all other expenses being defrayed from the annual subscription. For a few pounds a month advanced to the club, he receives income but the most ample could procure.

The Athenaeum, which consists of twelve hundred members, can be taken as a good example of the rest. Among the members can be reckoned a proportion of the most eminent persons in England—civil, military, ecclesiastical, peers, spiritual and temporal, men of the learned professions, temporal and ecclesiastical, statesmen, and commerce, as well as the distinguished, and who do not belong to any particular class, and who have nothing to do with their means, bore their tailors, and admire their family genealogy and their own figures.

These men are to be met with day after day at the clubs, living with more freedom and nonchalance than they could at their own houses; for eight or nine months a year, even the members of the nobility, the gentry, and the middle classes, are to be met with at the clubs.

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GEORGE M. THOMAS does not intend to make his appearance in the Blue Grass during the canvass, and we published his speech in order that our readers may see exactly what he has to say for himself. The only part of his speech relevant to the issues now before the people in his exhortation to the old Union Democrats of 1861 to look over the Radical outrages because they have been committed and are things of the past. We do not know how we could better reply to the argument than by copying the following reponse of Mr. BECK to a similar argument by his Radical opponents in the Lexington District. Mr. BECK said:

"When I expose the outrages committed by his party leaders—for I do not hold the masses who have merely followed blindly or irresponsibly—Mr. Beck does not say of the mass, all very considerately, by saying, all these things are done, and admits that they are all wrong—all as bad as you say they are—you can't help yourselves, and what is the use of talking about it? He fails to comprehend, or hopes the people will overlook, the fact that the same party leaders whose conduct he indorses, and who pass legislation he will vote to appropriate money and power to carry out, and enforce, those same low outrages he may have disregarded them, are now before the people giving an account of their stewardship, and asking a new lease of power, so as still."

FURTHER TO PERFECT AND CONSOLIDATE

the system they have inaugurated, and carried to its present point. Surely it is legitimate. It is certainly the course any of you would pursue if an agent to whom you had intrusted the management of your estate, under a written power of attorney and contract, should ask to be still further confirmed in his place; you would determine whether to turn him in the future by his management of the past, and, if a change of administration you found that he had not only violated all his covenants and disregarded all your orders, but had managed your affairs so as to impoverish you and enrich himself at your expense, you would be very far from employing him again; and you would drive him from your presence with the aid of the toe of your boot, if he was to tell you there was no use in bringing up his past misdeeds, and that his conduct had brought you sold, and the money spent your stock driven off, and its proceeds gone; the gamblers and the whisky shops had got them, and you were only wasting time by talking about by-gones. I know no other way of determining the fitness of a man or a party for place, than to show what he has done and is doing in the matter about which he proposes to continue."

IF MY AGENT CHEATS ME ONCE

it is his fault; if he does it a second time after I find him out, it is mine, as I had no business keeping him. The plan that we cannot undo the wrong done, that we cannot undo the damage done, is simply silly when we consider that the perpetrators of them are seeking again to be employed, and do not only not promise an amendment in future, but base their claims to future confidence on the very conduct admitted to be wrong. A man may steal my pocket book and hold it in spite of me, spend the money and laugh at me; but when he asks me to put my money in his hands afterwards to take care of it and manage for me, I have a right to tell him his most considerate conduct for refusing to do so, and I will hardly be stopped by his telling me that it is no use, as the money is all gone, and taking his money as a foolishness.

As you perceive by Mr. Brown's speech, the present Radical party arrogate to themselves that they are.

THE ORIGINAL UNION PARTY

an assumption as unfounded as were the claims of Danton, Marat, and Robespierre in the last and worst days of the French revolution, after they had driven into exile or sent to the bastile and the guillotine all the law and order-loving Republicans who had aided in dethroning Louis XVI. As now organized, the Radicals are but the followers of Stevens and Sumner, and of Schenck, with their wives and their wills, and their orders and teachings; while Grant is watching the growing popular disgust and discontent, making their infamous laws doubly odious by rigidly enforcing them, ready to take advantage of anything that will concentrate power and authority in himself, and secure his re-election. I don't know that he hopes to play the role of Cromwell or Napoleon; but he keeps his forces well in hand, and his lieutenants, Sherman and Porter, are ready to execute his orders.

THE REVOLUTION IS PROGRESSING

with rapid strides. What has become of the principles of the famous resolution of July 21, 1861, adopted almost unanimously by both Houses of Congress? You may have forgotten it; let me read it:

"We, in this national emergency Congress having all feeling of more passion and resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

IT IS THROWN ASIDE, FORGOTTEN,

absorbed in the sentiment of Mr. Brown in his speech at Lexington the other night, as deliberately written out by himself and published. While speaking of the forcible occupation of Kentucky by General Bragg he said: "As the commander of a victorious army he had followed the lessons of the past experience of mankind and prescribed terms and subjugated Kentucky. We did the same in the case of Algeria. As Napoleon did to the Algerines: 'We are the conquerors because we are strongest; we have a right to be conquerors because we are the more civilized.' Recollect that was his answer."

THAT WAS HIS ANSWER

to my attacks on the Radical reconstruction laws, whereby civil governments were overthrown and military despotism established over the Southern States, with their white men disarmed and the ballot put into the hands of the negroes, and they driven to the polls like droves of mules, and forced to vote for Radical carpet-baggers for Congress who were furnished by Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and elsewhere, law passed in 1867, two years after the war closed, and not to any one act done while war was flagrant—and you will understand what the Radical programme and policy are. We, the Radicals, are the conquerors, we are more civilized; you must obey us; one, our policy, our schemes, our right to hold office and retain power.

TO ENRICH OURSELVES,

must be acknowledged. Until that is done, you shall all be safe. We, the Radicals, for security of life, liberty, or property, all our past professions were only strategie; might makes right, and we have the might. Mr. Brown truly represented his party in that speech. I believe but few men in Kentucky, outside of those who expect to hold Federal office will sustain or endorse it. I know if such sentiments and purposes had been avowed before Durst, or that the close of the war, no man in Kentucky, not even Mr. Bowditch, would have sustained them.

It is because such sentiments are now avowed and are sought to be maintained that such men as General Morgan and General Slocum in Congress, and Generals McClellan, Hancock, Blair, and Buell out of it, are found battling for the Democratic party.

IT IS THAT CAUSE

that New York gave us 80,000 majority last spring that we turned Connecticut an Oregon; that in August last North Carolina and Tennessee fell into line, that even Missouri is making Herculean efforts to burst her shackles; that last week we carried Pennsylvania by 8,000 majority, and elected half the Congressional delegation in spite of the Philadelphia frauds and the negro vote; that we elected our whole State ticket in Indiana by 2,000 majority, and five-tenths of the electoral Congressmen, notwithstanding a negro vote of 5,000 against us and that, in spite of 20,000 negro votes cast against us in Ohio, we only lost that State by about 15,000.

Albert's Column.

R. ALBERT'S

CHINA PALACE

55, EAST SECOND STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

IMMENSE REDCUTIONS IN

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE,
LOOKING-GLASSES, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, SILVER-PLATED-WARE,

AND FANCY GOODS.

WHITE CHINA,

GOLD BAND and DECORATED

Tea Sets and Dinner-Ware,

KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTORS, Etc.

IN GREAT VARIETY

At Old Time Gold Prices!

WE WILL DISCOUNT ALL CINCINNATI BILLS
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. COUNTRY MERCHANTS
WILL SAVE FROM 5 TO 10 PER CENT. BY LEARNING MY
PRICES.

CHINA PALACE:

R. ALBERT,

No. 35, EAST SECOND STREET.

JEWELER

—AND—

WATCH-MAKER,

GENEVA AND AMERICAN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

The celebrated Collins' Metal and French Oroise Watches in great variety and at incredibly Low Prices. A watch equal in faith to \$150 Gold Watch at from \$40 to \$22.50. The largest stock of

SILVER,

—AND—

Silver-Plat'd Ware

For Family Use and Presents.
FINE FRENCH SILT & BRONZE CLOCKS,
YANKEE CLOCKS, Etc., Etc.

A very large stock of
SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, Etc., Etc.

ALL REPAIRS

Done by one of the BEST English workmen.
FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR
NO CHARGE.

R. ALBERT.

R. ALBERT'S

HOUSE FURNISHING

BAZAAR!

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

Rugs, Crumbcloths, Window Shades,

WALL PAPERS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!!

Ingrain and Hemp Carpets

AS 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60c, per yard;

HANDSOME BRIGHT INGRAINS

AT 50, 60, 70, and 75c, per yard;

BEAUTIFUL ALL WOOL TWO-PLYS

\$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.25, and upwards per yard;

Two Thousand Yards Mattings

FROM 35 CENTS PER YARD UP;

3-Plys American & English Brussels

At the Lowest Cincinnati Cash Prices;

OIL CLOTHS

From 15 inches to 18 feet wide, in beautiful Patterns

DAMASK TOWELS AND NAPKINS

From 10 cents each up.

BEDSPREADS, TABLE & PIANO COVERS

20,000 Pieces

WALL PAPERS!

American, English & French

WALL PAPERS,

BORDERS and

DECORATIONS,

From 10 cents to \$1.50 per bolt.

WINDOW SHADES

All sizes and colors, from 15c to \$5 each,

At R. ALBERT'S

35 East Second Street.

R. ALBERT. R. ALBERT

PIANOS PIANO!

OF THE BEST MAKERS, NEW SECOND

HAND, AT FROM

\$25 to \$100 less

Than Cincinnati Prices!

Pianos Rented and taken in exchange.—R. ALBERT.

March 29

R. ALBERT.

Albert's Column.

Saw Mill.

JNO. R. PROCTOR. W. B. M. THOMAS.

MAYSVILLE

SAW MILL,

PROCTOR & MATHEWS,

DEALERS IN & MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

Building Lumber,

LATH,
PALING,
FENCING PLANK,
HOGSHEAD STAVES,
TOBACCO HOGSHEADS, &c., &c.

Pine, Poplar, Walnut and Oak

ALWAYS AT HAND AT OUR LUMBERYARD

Steamboat Landing, Fifth Ward.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Preparation of Compound Extract Buchu.

Allow me to call your attention to my

New York, August 15th, 1868.

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF CUBERS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

Jewelry.

NEW FIRM.

CHARLES G. ALEXANDER & CO.,

[successors of S. N. MEYER.]

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Invite attention to their handsome and varied stock of goods, consisting of

WALTHAM, AMERICAN

—AND—

NATIONAL WATCH COMPANIES,

—AND—

Elgin Gold and Silver Watches,

also the finest GENEVA WATCHES.

JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES.

FANCY ARTICLES,

AND SOLID SILVER AND SILVER

PLATED WARE.

Plain Gold Wedding Rings,

FRENCH AND YANKEE CLOCKS,

SCOTCH PEBBLE GLASSES,

and all the articles found in a first class Jewelry Store. Having served a regular apprenticeship at the Jewelers trade, and had large experience in it from the time of his entry into it, he can give you full satisfaction in all who entrust him with either making or repairing jewelry of any description.

July 22nd A.M.—MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM T. HELMBOLD,

Firm of Powers & Helmbold,

Manufacturing Chemists,

Ninth and Brown sts., Philadelphia.

Lumber,

FOR SALE!

THIRTY THOUSAND

SEASIDE POPLAR SHINGLES.

THIRTY THOUSAND

SHAVED CHESTNUT SHINGLES.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND